The Invalid

A Russian Nobleman Injured While Hunting Is Entertained by a Charming Woman

By GEORGE BECKWITH

A party of gentlemen were hunting in the province of Tula, in Russia. One of them, Count Radzimoff, a man about thirty-two and of a very aristocratic mien, was thrown from his horse and injured. On an eminence near by appeared a castle of modern build, and the count's servant was sent there to inquire if his master would be welcome until he might recover from his injuries. The servant rode to the castle, asked for the owner and was ushered into the presence of a young and beautiful woman.

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"My master," he said, "Count Radzimoff, while hunting in the forest beiow has fallen from his horse and sent me to learn if he may beg a lodgment here until it can be determined If he is able to proceed to the capital." At the name Radzimoff the lady

started. When the man had made his request she called for the master of her stables and ordered him to get out the most comfortable conveyance for an invalid, go with the lackey and bring the count to the castle. Before the departure of the carriage she said to its driver:

"Answer no questions concerning me." Then, calling her household tomether, she said to them. 'During the stay in the castle of the gentleman who is coming you are to remember that I am Mme. Murienless and am to be addressed solely as 'Madame.'"

On the count's arrival madame met him at the steps and herself assisted him into the castle. Her reception of him was full of sympathy, even tenderness. She placed him on a lounge in the great hall or living room, where, his head resting on pillows and covered by an afghan, she bid him remain quiet until the arrival of a physician for whom she had sent. She met the doctor without on the porch and said to him:

"Doctor, I have received as my guest a gentleman who has been injured by a fall from his horse. Whatever his condition, you are to tell him that he will not be able to leave the castle for at least a week."

The doctor carried out his instructions, and when he left his patient madame went into the room where the count was lying and bent over him sympathetically.

"That rascally doctor says I must thrust myself upon you for a whole week," said Radzimoff. "You shall be my welcome guest for

that time and longer." "But the hunt-I shall miss that."

"I am sorry for you, but I shall endeavor to make your enforced stay here as endurable as possible."

"I shall be needed at the capital. hold a position at the palace, and his majesty has given me leave for but a few days."

"His majesty, if he values you, will not risk your life by calling for you to come before your physician gives permission. I will write an explanation

"Nonsense! I can write perfectly well. Indeed, I don't believe a word that stupid doctor says. I can certainly to St. Petersburg, even if it is not best for me to continue the hunt."

She brought writing materials, but his reclining position was not conducive to scribbling, and his hand trembled. So she did the work for him,

"And now," she said, "as your hostess it is my bounden duty to relieve, so far as possible, the tedium of your cap tivity. There are chess, checkers, cards and books. Which shall it be?"

The count, touched by her kindness apologized for not having shown his appreciation of it before and said that he would prefer the books. So she went to her library and selected several volumes, which she brought to him and read to him the titles, that he might designate one he would prefer. He selected a novel, and, drawing a chair close beside the lounge, she began to read from it.

Madame devoted herself continuously to the count. His bedroom was directly off the living room and on the same floor. Every morning her servant dressed him and assisted him into the living room, where he at first took to the lounge, but soon insisted on an easy chair. Madame read to him, played games with him and cooked dainties for him with her own hands. studying continually how she might administer to his comfort. There is no more certain way for a woman to win her way to a man's heart than by caring for him in his illness. In the present case there was but one drawback to the lady's method-the count was perfectly well.

The doctor called every day, felt the patient's pulse, examined a black and blue spot on his leg, took his temperature, looking wise and thoughtful all the time, and at each departure madame slipped '10 rubles into his hand. At the end of the week, before entering the so called sickroom, he said to

"The count will probably ask me, now that the first week has passed. if he can be moved. What shall I tell

"He will not ask you, but if he does tell him he must remain another

week." "Just so.' remarked the doctor and

went in to see the patient. Whether the latter had forgotten that the week of his captivity had expired or whether he feared the doctor would tell him he could go, he did not mention the matter. He continued to enjoy the attentions of madame, and since he received an order from St. Petersburg not to risk anything by being moved he remained passive and content.

Then one morning, instead of madame bringing him his breakfast, a servant brought it.

"Where is your mistress?" asked the count in a dissatisfied tone.

"Madame is indisposed this morn-Madame was listening at the door.

"Umph!" The servant set the breakfast down on a table beside the count and left were carried out madame was in the pantry to inspect them. She smiled at noticing that the breakfast was un-

touched.

At 11 c'clock the count sent a serv ant to madame to ask after her and to express his disappointment that she would not be able to read to him. At 2 in the afternoon he sent another message, begging that she would make an effort to visit him if only for a few minutes; he was desperately lonely. Before dinner, which they had been accustomed to eat together, he sent word that if he could not have her company no dinner need be provided for him. At 10 in the evening he declared that if she did not come to bid him good night he would violate all rules of propriety and go to her. To this she sent word that she was better and would breakfast with him in the morning.

So the count, forced to go to bed without seeing her, fretted all night, and when in the morning he waited in his easy chair for her to bring his breakfast and saw her enter with the tray, as usual, he was beside himself with joy. Rising and setting the tray the table, he took both her hands his and carried them to his lips.

"My benefactress!" he exclaimed. "Is it only gratitude that moves you?" she asked, lowering her eyes. "Yes-no. It is both, I mean that I, having become accustomed to your ministrations, cannot get on without

That was a happy breakfast. Madame said she felt much better than esterday, but needed the air. She would ride out, but regretted that the ount was not able to ride with her.

"But I am able!" cried the count, and, getting up from his chair, he piroueted around the room.

what was the matter. "Since you are well," she said, "we must part." "But," rejoined the count, putting

his hand on his side, "the motion has brought on a terrible pain." "I think," said madame, smiling, "that you are well enough to ride out.

but any violent motion is still danger-"Exactly," exclaimed the count, sinking into his chair, with an apology for

A pair of horses and a sleigh were ordered-for by this time the snow lay deep on the ground-and the two got in

among a pile of fur robes and went for That evening when madame and the count were sitting before a great open

"What troubles you?" asked ma-"Something that must separate me from you," was the reply.

fireplace the count looked very sad.

"And that something is?" "You know of a custom with us here in Russia by which a woman who is not noble may marry a noble and thus acquire his title of nobility. Sometimes a wealthy woman will pay a handsome sum to an impecunious nobleman to marry her, the two parting.

not to meet again, as soon as the ceremony has been performed. My heredi tary estates came to me very much incumbered. Indeed, it was necessary that I should either raise 100,000 rubles to pay off the debt or lose them. At this time my eye caught an advertisement of a young girl who had just come into a large fortune for a husband with a title, she to pay for the honor conferred upon her, the two to part immediately after the marriage. I opened negotiations with this woman. and the result was an agreement by which she was to pay 100,000 rubles and he my wife in name. So distasteful was the sale to me that I stipulated

The count heaved a sigh at finishing his confession. "What was the name of the girl you married?" asked madame.

the ceremony should take place by

"I have forgotten?" "Was it Murianieff?" The count started. "It was. What

do you know of her?" "She is very near to me."

"Near to you!" "Yes; we are twins." Madame arose and touched a bell A servant came, whom she met at the door and to whom she gave some instructions in a low tone. The servant

"Tell me about your twin sister. Is she as lovable as you?"

departed, and the count hastened to

"We have the same disposition." "I would see her-but, no; she would not be you." At this moment the servant return

ed bearing a letter on a salver. Madame took it, glanced at the superscription and handed it to the count. "Countess Radzimoff!" he exclaimed

"I am the Countess Radzimoff," said madame quietly. "I paid you in hard cash for your name and title." "And I return it with my love," he said. "As my wife the money is yours

as well as mine."

BEGIN THE

by having telephone service place of business.

It will mean a year without worry, because with a telephone at your command you have a servant that never grumbles and one that is always willing to do your bidding.

It may not cost as much as you think.

YORK TELEPHONE CO

C. A. WOOLSEY, Local Agent 294 Bloomfield Avenue,

Montclair, N. J.

ASTER'S NOTICE OF SALE IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY. Between Mary Rozelia Kilroe, complainant, and Harriet Ann Vreeland, et als., detendants. NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of decree for sale made in the above stated cause bearing date the seventh day of November, nine-teen hundred and eleven, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, and sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of January, nine teen hundred and twelve, at two thirty o'clock in the afternoon of that day, in the main corridor on the first floor of the Court House, in the City of Newark, Essex County, New Jersey, the fee simple of all those three certain tracts or parcel of land and premises. situate in the Town of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows:
FIRST TRACT: Beginning at a point in the
middle of East Passaic avenue, formerly called
the road leading from Bloomfield to Acquackanouck, and in the line of land formerly of Robert Day, now A. Bjornberg; thence (1) running along said line of East Passaic avenue, north thirty one degrees fifty-six affinutes, east three hundred and six feet and ninety hundredths of a foot more or less to line of land formerly belonging to James Payne; thence (2) north eighty one degrees, thirty minutes west along the line of land formerly belonging to James Payne, two hundred and Madame looked sad. The count asked fifty-five feet more or less to the easterly line the Morris Canal; thence (3) running in a south-erly direction along the said easterly side of the Morris Canal, be the distance what it may, to the said northerly line of land formerly of Robert Day, now of A. Bjornberg; thence (4) running

now of A. Bjornberg, south seventy nine degrees east three hundred and forty one feet more or less to the centre of East Passaic avenue and the point or place of beginning. Subject to the easement which the public have in East Passaic avenue as a public highway.

Excepting thereout a tract, now or formerly Excepting thereout a tract, now or formerly owned by Nutley Realty Company, and formerly used as a coal yard, described as follows: BEGINNING at a point in the easterly line of the Morris Canal and in the southerly line of the easterly side of the Morris Canal in a northerly direction two hundred and twenty-six feet more less to a point distant twenty feet southerly from the southeasterly abuttment of the canal bridge;

along said northerly line formerly of Robert Day,

thence south seventy nine degrees east sixty five feet more or less; thence south twenty three legrees, twenty four minutes west two hundre and sixteen feet to the said southerly line of the tract above described; and thence north seventy nine degrees west along said southerly lin nine degrees west along said southerly into ninety eight feet more or less to the easterly side of the Canal and the place of beginning.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of the Morris Canal at its intersection with the southerly line of land formerly belonging to James Payne; thence (1) running belonging to James Payne; thence (1) running the state of the

north eighty-one degrees thirty minutes west along the line of said land formerly belonging to James Payne. five hundred and fifty-two feet, more or less, to the easterly line of Myrtle aveque; thence (2) running in a southerly direction along said easterly line of Myrtle avenue two hundred and sixty six feet, more or less, to the numbered and sixty six feet, more or less, to the northerly line of August Thornberry; thence (3) running along the line of land of said August Thornberry south seventy-line degrees, east four hundred and forty-eight feet and awenty hundredths of a foot, more of less, to the westerly line of the Morris Canal; thence (4) running along the westerly line of the Morris Canal in a northerly direction, be the destance what it may. northerly direction, be the distance what it may, to the southerly line formerly belonging to James Payne and the point or place of beginning. with the southerly line of lands formerly belong ing to James Payne; thence (1) running north eighty one degrees thirty minutes west along the line of said land formerly belonging to James Payne, eight hundred feet more or less to the aiddle of the Third river; thence (2) down the distant one hundred and ninety-eight feet south-erly at right angles from the northerly line of the property herein described if said northerly line were projected; thence (3) running south seventy-nine degrees east nine hundred and eight feet, more or less, to the said westerly line of Myrtle avenue; thence (4) running in a north-erly direction along said westerly line of Myrtle avenue two hundred and sixty-six feet, more or

avenue two hundred and sixty-six feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Including the inchoate rights of curtesy of the defendants, Peter Kilroe, husband of Mary Rozella Kilroe, Cornelius Vreeland, husband of Harriet Ann Vreeland and Abram Terhune, husband of Elia Nora Terhune, in the respective shares of their said wives in said premises, to gether with all and singular the hereditaments and appropriate to the said premises belong-

ing or in anywise appertaining
I am informed by the complainants solicitor that the above described premises are encumbered by a mortgage held by the Beneficial Building & Loan Association, upon which there is due eight hundred dollars, and for taxes the sum of three hundred and fifty-six dollars and the contract of the page 1911 and the contract of the page 1911 and the contract of the page 1911 and the nine cents, and taxes for the year 1911 not yet ascertained, and an assessment for Myrtle ave nue improvement two hundred and thirty one dollars and eight cents, besides future accruing interest and costs, if any, upon said several liens.

Pated Newark, N. J., December II, 1911.

FREDERICK R. GUILD.

Special Master in Chancery of New Jersey, 434 Prudential Building, Newark, N J. W. H. Parry, Esq., Solleitor.

DSTATE OF GEORGE PETER Fursuant to the order of ISAAC SHOENTSAL Surrogate of the County of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned. Executrix of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber, under oath or affirma-tion, their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever bar-red from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber ANNA M. PETERSON.

Notice of Settlement.

Plich & Pilch, Proctors

Notice is hereby given that the accounts the subscriber, the executor of Sarah D. Stub-bers, deceased, who was the administratrix of Mary Frances Peele deceased, will be sudited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Essex on Friday, the fifth day of January Dated November 27, 1911.

MAKING GOLD PENS.

The Metals That Are Used and the Process of Manufacture.

The tiny tip of white metal seen on the under side of the point of a gold pen may be of platinum, but it is more likely to be iridium. Iridium is a very hard metal, and it is expensive. costs about four times as much as gold. The purpose of the iridium tip is, of course, to give the pen a more durable

The gold pen maker buys his gold at the assay office in bars of pure 24 carat gold, which he melts and alloys with silver and copper to the degree of fineness required. Gold of 14 carats is used in the manufacture of the best American gold pens, that being the degree of fineness deemed most suitable him to eat alone. When the dishes installed in your home or for pen use, but good pens made in this country for sale in France are made of 18 carats, the French government requiring that all articles exposed for sale in that country as made of gold shall be of not less than 18 car-

> The gold from which the pens are to be made is rolled and rerolled until what was originally a thick, heavy bar of gold has been rolled into a thin gold ribbon about three feet in length by four inches wide. Then this gold ribbon is put into a machine which stamps out of it pen shapes, all still flat. Then on the top of each of these pen shapes is fused the iridium point, and then the shapes go to a slitting machine, which cuts the slit in the pen. From the slitting machine the pens go through another, which gives them their rounded, familiar pen form, and then the pens are ground and polished and finished ready for use.

> American gold pens in fountain pens or as dip pens are sold in every country in Europe in competition with pens of British or of German manufacture, and under the same competition they are sold throughout the world in South America, Africa, Japan, China, wherever pens are used .- New York Sun.

SILENT MEN.

Wallenstein, Who Never Smiled, Was the Most Dramatic of All. Washington's reserve made him stiff, formal and ill at ease in compa-

ny, but it also prevented his plans from being betrayed to the enemy and the country from being deceived by his promises.

William the Silent was frugal of words, because a reserve that concealed his designs, even from those acting with him, was necessary to the independence of the Netherlands.

The most dramatic of silent men was Wallenstein, the antagonist of Gustavus Adolphus and the commander of the emperor's armies in the Thirty Years' war. He insisted that the deepest silence should reign around him. His officers took care that no loud conversation should disturb their general. They knew a chamberlain had been hanged for waking him without orders, and an officer who would wear clanking spurs is the commander's presence had been secretly put to death. In the rooms of Wallenstein's palace the servants glided as if phantoms, and a dozen sentinels moved around his tent charged to secure the silence the general demanded. Chains were stretched across the streets and roads in order to guard him against the disturbance of sounds. Wallenstein's taciturnity and love of silence that caused him to be irritated at the slightest noise was due to his constitutional temperament. He never smiled, he never asked advice from any one, and he could not endure to be gazed at, even when giving an order. The soldiers when he crossed the camp pretended not to see him,

knowing that a serious look would bring them punishment.-Exchange. Concrete Stays Put. As concrete gets older it becomes harder and more durable—that is, of course, if the concrete is properly made. The usual means of wrecking a house have not the slightest effect on concrete. The sledgehammer, the drill and dynamite must be used. Acids might be used to disintegrate the concrete, but the expense would be enormous. The only thing to do is to loosen the material with explosives and then break it free from the steel re-enforcement with sledgehammers,

Advertiser. Durability of Steel. Nearly all the failures of steel occur plate of steel that lasts a year in service may be regarded as perfectly durable. Continual bending backward and forward, as in what is called "panting" a boiler's end, is the most trying for steel which, according to an expert, is "tumultuous in youth, trustworthy in middle age and beyond reproach in

and that is a long, tedious job.-Boston

old age." The Running Gear. "You say you have a new musical comedy?" asks the manager. "Have

you a scenario of it?" "Yes. I brought it along," answers the author, producing a collapsible evening hat, a seltzer bottle, a set of eccentric whiskers, pink silk tights, an artificial nose and a German dialect joke.-Life.

Deap Sea Life. Animal life, existing under a pressure of five and a half tons to the square inch, has been found in the Tonga basin, near New Zealand, at a depth of four and three-quarter miles. The greatest ocean depth known is less than a mile deeper.

It is a great deal easier to teach an old dog new tricks than it is to make bles forget his cal open.

PETE BROWNING'S BATS.

They Still Served the Old Slugger After He Quit Baseball.

One of the oldest and most eccentric characters baseball has ever produced was old Pete Browning, the famous singger, who played with Louisville ground the eighties and later joined the Cleveland club in 1800 during the

Brotherhood war. Pete was a little off in his roof garden and had only one idea in his head day or night. Anything that concerned his precious batting average was ment and drink to him. It made no difference how many fly balls be dropped or let get by him as long as be landed two or three safe ones during

a game. Bats were a mania with Browning and whenever he could pick up a club which suited him it was added to his enormous collection. So many were gathered at various points on some of his trips that he sometimes was forced

to pay excess baggage on the prizes. According to Van Haltren, it was Browning who introduced the habit of rubbing down a bat with tobacco juice, which custom is followed to this day by many of the players. The idea is to roughen the surface of the stick and prevent so many fouls slipping off

one side or the other. Browning, who was a great user of the weed, used to polish down his sticks in this way without any apparent reason until he commenced to believe that it made a difference with his hitting, and after that no wagon tongue of his ever escaped a coating of the obnoxious fluid.

Other players took it up in the hope of emulating Browning, and now it is a common custom throughout the coun-

When Pete retired from the game all the bats, relics of former days, were still in his possession. In order to keep them always in his sight Pete had them turned down to a uniform Section 4. That all ordinances and parts of size and used them as posts for the ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance is baluster in his house.

ed the most valued of his possessions. Attest:
RAYMOND F. DAVIS.
Town Clerk.

ENGLISHMEN'S GAMES.

Quaint Hindu View of the Beating and Kicking of Balls.

Some amusing descriptions of East Indian life-are given in Mrs. Penny's book, "The Rajah." Here is a Hindu servant's opinion of the English devotion to ball games, given to four ranis-princesses-whom be was try-

ing to enlighten: "The English." he said, "all play ball. Some beat balls with iron shod sticks. standing in the fields and striking with sufficient force to break a man's skull; some beat the ball with a long bit of wood in front of three sticks that represent their gods, some with corded spoons over a net wall, some with long handled hammers as they sit on horses; some kick the ball with their feet. The balls are of all sizes from a small orange to a man's head."

"By whose orders do they kick and beat balls?" he was asked. "By order of their pujaris," the syce

replied, "and he must know, because he serves the writing sahib." "Why should such an order be giv-

en?" asked the second rani, "They are a fierce and warlike people, those English, who must be always fighting and beating some one. It is by this means only that they are prevented from killing each other." "But the Missie Sahib-would she,

too, beat and fight?" "She is strong. Who knows? At Bombay and Calcutta the English ladies beat balls over the wall of net. They do it that they may bear children fierce and strong like their fathers. When the babies are but a few months old they give them balls to beat with their little hands and to creep after as soon as they can move

by themselves." A Queer Monument A monument erected in the Straglieno cemetery has a very curious history. It is that of an old woman of Genoa, who made a living by selling strings of nuts in the streets. By frugality and industry she succeeded

in amassing a small fortune in this way and then commissioned a well known sculptor of Genoa, Luigi Orengo, to make a life sized portrait of her in marble just as she appeared at her pitch in the streets. This statue she ordered to be placed in the famous Straglieno cemetery, probably the larzine.

Sweet and Hard. The Royal band was playing for the

king, Louis XIV., the "Miserere of Lully." The king was on his knees and so was the whole court. His majesty kept the awkward attitude until the end of the hymn. After rising, the king turned to the Count de Grammont and asked how he found the music. "Very sweet to the ear, sire, but very bard on the knees."

Dogs Know. "I don't know why it is that whenever I pass a place where a dog is kept the animal rushes out and barks at me as if I had no right to be on earth. Others can pass the same place and never be molested."

"Well, I can account for it only on the theory that it's mighty hard to then, their claims and demands against the

A Frightful Thought. Mrs. Wayback (on first ocean voyage)-John, I just heard a man say that

KILLTHECOUGH AND CURETHELUNGS FOR COUGHS PER 50+ 8-\$1.00 AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLE GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY

ORDINANCE.

OR MONEY REFUNDED.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STORM SEWER IN A CERTAIN PORTION OF MADIAS AVE-NUE, IN THE TOWN OF BLOOMFIELD, IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX AND STATE OF

Whereas, at a regular meet ouncil of the Town of Bloomfi adopted by the manimous vote of the said Town Council to initiate proceedings for the construc-tion of a storm sewer in that portion of Maclis avenue hereinafter more particularly described, and

Whereas, the Town Clerk has filed in affidavits showing that the said resolution to-gether with a notice signed by the said Town Clerk stating that objections in writing said proposed improvement could be filed with him and designating the time and place when and where the said Council would meet to con sider such objections has been duly advertised posted and served according to law and a objections having been made thereto; Now, therefore, be it ordained by the Tow

Council of the Town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, as follows: Section 1. That a storm sewer be constructed in the said Town of Bioomfield, beginning is Maolis avenue at the intersection of the same point in Glenwood avenue; thence running along four hundred (400) feet, more or less, to a poir in Prospect street; thence running along Prospect street in a southerly direction two hundred and thirty (290) feet, more or less, to the

river and ending there.
Section 2. That all of the expense and cost of improvement shall be assessed and paid as directed by law.
Section 3. That said improvement shall be ma the said Town Council.

Ordinance adopted January 2, 1918. WILLIAM HAUSER,

ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STORM SEWER IN A CERTAIN PORTION OF JAMES STREET. IN THE TOWN OF BLOOMFIELD, IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX AND STATE OF NEW

Whereas, at a regular meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, held on the evening of the fourteenth day of November; adopted by the unanimous vote of the said Town Council to initiate proceedings for the con-struction of a storm sewer in that portion of James street, hereinafter more particularly Whereas, the Town Clerk has filed in his office

Whereas, the Town Clerk has filed in his office affidavits showing that the said resolution together with a notice signed by the Town Clerk stating that objections in writing to the said proposed improvement could be filed with him and designating the time and place, when and where the said council would meet to consider such objections, has been duly advertised, posted and served secording to law and no objections having been made thereto;

Now therefore, be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, as follows:

Section 1. That a storm sewer be constructed Section 1. That a storm sewer be constructed in the said Town of Bloomfield, beginning

James street at a point therein distant eastern about seven hundred and fifty (750) feet from the intersection of the same with the easterly side line of Broad street, which beginning point is the low point in that portion of James street near East Passaic avenue; thence running on a course three degrees twenty eight minutes (we hundred and twenty (223) feet more or less to the Third river and ending there. Section 2. That all of the expense and cost of the aforesaid improvement shall be assessed and paid as directed by law.

Section 3. That the said improvement shall mittee of the said Town Council. Section 4. That all ordinances and parts ordinances inconsistent with this ordi and the same hereby are repealed

Ordinance adopted January 2, 1912 WILLIAM HAUSER,

Town Clerk.

ORDINANCE.

N ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS OR PLANT FOR THE SUPPLY OF WATER FOR PUBLIC OR DOMESTIC USE IN THE TOWN OF BLOOMFIELD, COUNTY OF ESSEX AND STATE OF NEW-JERSEY. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State

of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, as follows:

Section 1. That the water mains of the plant for the supply of water for public or domestic uses in the said Town of Bloomfield be extended through the following street of said town:

Olive street, from present terminus of the water main to the East Orange line, a distance of the force of the basis. of 180 feet, 4 inch pipe.

Section 2. That the aforesaid extensions shall be made under the direction of the Water Com-Ordinance adopted December 18, 1911/ WILLIAM HAUSER

Mayor of the Town of Bloomfield.

RAYMOND F. DAVIS, Town Clerk. Essex County Orphans' Court.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ES-L tate of Joseph Schmitt, decrase to exhibit claims.

Caroline Hock, executrix of the estate of Joseph Schmitt, deceased, having by application in writing represented to this court on oath that according to the best of her knowledge and helief the personal and real estate of the said Joseph Schmitt, deceased, is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased.

It is thereurous on this tends day of Konsenham

the debts of said deceased.

It is thereupon on this tenth day of November, nineteen hundred and eleven, ordered, and the said Caroline Hock, executrix as aforesaid, is hereby directed, to give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said Joseph Schmitt, deceased, to exhibit to the said executrix, under onth or affirmation, their claims and demands against said estate within etx mouths from the date of this order by setting un much notice in against said estate within sex mouths from the date of this order, by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in the courty for the space of two months and also by advertising the same at least once in each week for a like period in the BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN, one of the newspapers printed in this county and State.

WM. P. MARTIN,

DISTATE OF CYRUS PARSONS. Pursualt to the order of ISSAC SHOEN WELL. Surrogate of the County of Resex, this day executrix of said decembed, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said decembed to axfool a dog "+Chicago Record-Herald. | estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever burned from proseculing or recovering the same against the subscriber.

JEANNETTE ACKERNAN.

Barrett and Barrett, Proctors.

age)—John, I just heard a man say that if this boat was put up on end it would be higher than the Washington monoment. If they're going to do anything a large new stock of Yale & Towne blunt door checks, and is also making a fine window display of general transfer of the control of the cont eral hardware.-Advt